CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VII.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, June 19, 1823. (Number 3.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
AT
THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of one dollar for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they intend keeping for

Wholesale and Retail,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, AMONG THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Superfine Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths,
Fancy do do do do
Fancy Cassimeres
Super 4-4 Merino Shawls
Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings
Super Brilliant & Silk Vestings
Super Blue and Coloured Marseilles do
Fancy and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Scarlet do
Cardinal do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Flannels, Assorted
Super Bleached Bed Ticks
Super White and Green Flannels
Scarlet do
Blankets, assorted
A large assortment of Calicoes and Ging hams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Book Muslins
Furniture Cambricks
Jaconet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Ruffled Shirts and Sleeves
Linen do do
Super White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenor do
Black Figured Bombazines do
Large Silks, assorted
Bandanna, Canton and Bandanna Handkfs.
Super Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Swiss Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marseen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
Fancy do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Fancy Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Fancy Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Fashionable Crapes, assorted
Fancy Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Sewing Gauze
Super Gentlemens' Black and Coloured Silk Hose
Super do do Black and Coloured Worsted do
Super do do White cotton do
A large assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
Super Dressed Kid, Black & White do
Super Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
Super Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and Cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Fancy Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Prime and Green Coffee
Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisins
Ginger, Spice and Race Ginger
Mace, Nutmegs & Cassia
Shot, assorted, &c.
Wilmington & Co's Cotton and Wick Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Steel, Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.—31tf

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle the same with the undersigned authorized to grant

WM. TAMS.
2:4w.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see it. It stands in the most healthy part of the town with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 42tf

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL,

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Great Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

* * The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

EQUITY SALES
Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term, 1823, in a certain cause, in said court pending, wherein James R. King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side thereof near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Nevin M'Leran.

The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, plan whereof will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran, for the inspection of intending purchasers. Titles will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by Abner F. Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.

Terms of Sale,—Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master, and his successors in office.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, Sc. 6th May, 1823.
49-tdos

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Fifty Dollars Reward
OR TEN FOR EACH SLAVE,

FIVE in number, one black fellow, round shouldered, named Cæsar, his wife Tener, and her child named Penny Jane, a boy named Sandy, and a tall fellow named Simon, all went off from Fayetteville, with a copy of their master's will, who were emancipated by their master William Russell, Sen. contrary to the law of the State of North Carolina. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said slaves in Fayetteville, or secure them in any jail so that I get them

Alex. Campbell, Ex'r.

May 26, 1823 52:5w.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

Runaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass as a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 28, 1823. 48tf.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other articles in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chesnut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required) seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to

David Walker.

April 17. 46tf

For Sale,

A WELL broke and strong northern bred gig *HORSE*.—Also, an easy *SULKEY*, with cushions and second hand harness.—Terms Liberal.—Enquire at this office.

June 12. 2:2w.

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Neste Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail. Low for CASH.

May 15 50tf

New Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

* * Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43-4m.

AUCTION
AND
Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers, for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do. Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
20 Bols. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
50 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery.*

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48tf.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

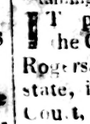
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions
APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers.—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Mill creek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgement will be made final against him.

W. DISMUKES Clk.
49:3 m.

For Sale,



THE tenement on the south side of Person street, formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its virtue. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of

P. STARK.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk.
16th, April 1823 47.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan 1823.

BUFFALOE
Mineral Spring.

THIS celebrated Spring is situated in the county of Mecklenburg, Va. in a high, healthy country, about 70 miles N. W. of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina. The water, although not generally known at a distance, is equal to any in the state for its efficacy, in Bilious and Intermittent diseases, and has never failed to restore to perfect health all who have given it a fair trial; it is also decidedly good in all cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach and bowels.—The analysis of this water has been found to contain Epsom Salts, Magnesia, and a portion of Iron.

The proprietor of this establishment has provided every thing, both for man and beast, to render those who call upon him comfortable, and can accommodate a great number of genteel persons; his stables are well provided with forage, and excellent pasturage, with an experienced hostler.

John Speed.

N. B. His charges shall be moderate.

Mecklenburg, Va. 1823.—1:3w.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The solid advantages which have flowed to the French Nation from the Revolution, may be easily estimated by a careful perusal of the following narrative of the oppressions of the *ci devant regime*. Fortunately for France and for mankind, the human mind is too far advanced—too much light has been shed on it—to suppose for a moment that the same atrocious despotism can ever again resume its ascendancy. The dreadful petty tyranny, which with iron sway tortured the French people for centuries, was swept away in a few months by the torrent of the French Revolution.

The idle efforts which have been made, and made with so miserable an effect, to restore the ancient order of things, is a good security to the world that despots will labour in vain to replunge the mind in more than Bœotian darkness. The horrors that accompanied the overthrow of that tyranny of which we here present a faithful picture, should be a fruitful lesson to Kings and legislators to adopt the wholesome and providential principles of a gradual and rational reform. Mr. Hume has truly said, that beyond a certain point of oppression human nature cannot be driven—and if driven, the re-action will be always sanguinary and desolating.

[*Belfast Irishman.*

(Extract from Houston Clarke's History of the French War.)

Even under the comparatively mild reign of Louis the 16th, the abuses attending the levy of taxes were heavy and universal. The Kingdom was parcelled into generalities, with an intendant at the head of each, into whose hands the whole power of the Crown was delegated for every thing but the military authority, but particularly for the affairs of finance. The generalities were subdivided into elections, at the head of which was a *sub delegue* appointed by the intendant. The rolls of the *taille, capitation vingtiemes*, and other taxes, were distributed among districts, parishes and individuals, at the pleasure of the intendant, who could exempt, change, add, or diminish at pleasure. Such an enormous power, constantly acting, and from which no man was free, must in the nature of things, degenerate in many cases into *absolute tyranny*. It must be obvious, that the friends, acquaintances, and dependents of the intendant, and of all his *sub delegues*, and the friends of those friends, to a long chain of dependents, might be favoured in taxation at the expense of their miserable neighbours; and that noblemen in favour at Court, to whose protection the intendant himself would naturally look, could find little difficulty in throwing much of the weight of their taxes on others, without a similar support. Instances, and gross ones too, have been reported in many parts of the Kingdom, that make one shudder at the oppression to which numbers must have been condemned by the undue favours granted to such corrupt influence. But without resorting to such cases, what must have been the state of the poor people paying heavy taxes, from which the nobility and clergy were exempted? A cruel aggravation of their misery, to see those who could best afford to pay *exempted because able!* The complaints for the *taille*, which the *cahiers* (or petitions of the people) call an injustice without an example, were another dreadful scourge on the peasantry; and as married men were exempted from it, occasioned, in some degree, that mischievous population which brought beings into the world for little else than to be starved. The *corvees*, or police of the roads, were annually the ruin of many hundreds of farmers: more than three hundred were reduced to beggary in filling up one vale in Lorraine. All these oppressions fell on the *tiers etat*, only—that is, on the people, the nobility and clergy having been equally exempted from *tailes, militia*, and *corvees*. The penal code of finance makes one tremble. For smuggling, enormous fines, imprisonment, and all kinds of corporeal suffering. The *capitainaires* were a dreadful scourge on all the occupiers of land. By this term is to be understood the paramountship of certain districts granted by the King to Princes of the blood, by which they were put in possession of the property of all game, even on lands not belonging to them, and what is very singular, on manors granted long before to individuals, so that the creating of a district into a *capitainaire* was an attribution of all the rights it is to have within it. This was a trifling business in comparison with other oppressions; for in spite of the preservation of the game on these *capitainaires*, it must be observed, that by game laws under hereditary slaves of evil lords and lords of God, not confined by any well or pale, but wandering at pleasure over the whole country, to the destruction of crops, and to the property of the gallows, by the wretched peasants who *presume to kill them* in order to save that food which was to support their helpless children. The game in the *capitainaire* of Monteaw, four parishes only, did mischief to the amount of 184,263 livres annually. No wonder that we should find the people asking most earnestly for the suppression of the *capitainaires*, and that of all game laws; and what are we to think of demanding as *a favour* the permission to weed their corn, to mow their upland grass, and to take off their stubble, without consulting the convenience of the *partridge*, or any other sort of game? Now, an English reader will scarcely understand this, without being told, that there were numerous edicts for preserving the game, which prohibited weeding and hoeing, lest the young partridges should be disturbed—steeping seed, lest it injure the game—manuring with light soil, lest the flavour of the partridge should be injured by feeding on the corn so produced—mowing hay before a certain time, so late as to spoil many crops, and taking away the stubble which would deprive the birds of shelter. The dreadful tyranny exercised in these *capitainaires*, which extended over 400 leagues of country, was so great that many petitions from the people demanded the utter subversion of them. Such were the exercises of arbitrary power, which the Lower orders felt directly from the Royal authority: but, heavy as they were, it is a question whether the others, suffered circuitously through the nobility and clergy, were not yet more *oppressive*. Nothing could exceed the complaints of the people on this head: they spoke of the dispensation of justice in the manorial courts, as compromising every species of despotism—the districts indeterminate—appeals endless, irreconcileable to liberty and prosperity, and irrevocably prescribed in the opinion of the public; augmenting litigation, favouring every species of chicane—the judges commonly ignorant pretenders, dependents on the chief tyrant of the province;—the people enumerated among their grievances—fixed and intolerable rents—vexatious processes to secure them—fines at every change of property; feudal redemption; fines or sales even to the sixth penny; and, above all, the *banalite* of the wine and cider press. By this horrible law, the people were compelled to grind their corn at the mill of their Seignior only—to press their grapes at his press, and to bake their bread in his oven. The rod of seigneurial finance was continually suspended over the heads of the unfortunate inhabitant—they were subjected to ruin, outrage, violence, and a destructive servitude, under which the French people were almost on a level with the Polish slaves. The petitions of the people demanded that the use of hand mills be free, and that the prohibiting of them, without a licence, be abolished. It appears from these documents, that when a lady of a Seignior or of a Lord of the Manor, would lie in, that the people were obliged to beat the waters in marshy districts, *to keep the frogs silent*, that she might not be disturbed. This oppressive and humiliating task was sometimes evaded by the payment of a fine. Add to all these dreadful sufferings, that the streams of public justice ran thro' every part of the country polluted and poisoned by the most avowed corruption; even the respective Parliaments of France ran an infamous race of tyranny and corruption with the Ministers of the Governments. All those multiplied and intolerable evils were enforced by the Bourbons, whose unlimited exercise of authority is now so piously sought for by the crowned robbers of the Continent. The French Revolution swept away with its tremendous torrent all those agonizing abuses—the people raised their heads, and public justice was gloriously vindicated—the original possessors of property, and rank and official and personal eminence were all *displaced* with the Bourbons, and those various titles to power and influence have been settled for near thirty years on other individuals. Almost every person of eminent station rose, during the Revolution, from that class of society to which all eminent stations had been formerly denied. Such were the glorious effects of the French Revolution.

Repartee.—Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, and Sir Godfrey Kneller, the no less celebrated painter, possessed adjoining premises: and for mutual convenience they had opened a door in the wall which divided their gardens. Radcliffe's servants, however, having done some mischief in Sir Godfrey's garden, the latter sent to tell his friend that he desired he should be under the necessity of bricking up the door. It happened that Radcliffe was in a merry humor when the message was brought; and he returned for answer, that Sir Godfrey might do what he pleased with the door, so that he did not *paint* it. Kneller of course was a little nettled at this sarcasm; but he commented himself with coolly replying, "Well, well, I can take any thing from the worthy Doctor but *his physic*."

Foreign.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

By the arrival of the ship Louisa Matilda, Capt. Stover, in 42 days from Cadiz, we learn that the King of Spain arrived at Seville about the 18th April, and that a special messenger arrived a few days before the L. M. sailed, from England, for the King. The French army have reached Burgos, a town about 120 miles north of Madrid. Active preparations were making at Cadiz to resist them. Flour at Cadiz was 9 1-2 per bbl. on board. A file of Spanish papers to the 26th April, have been received by the editors of the Daily Advertiser and Advocate, from which we extract the following translations.—*Ev. Post.*

SEVILLE, April 20.

Explicit orders have been issued by the government that privateers begin immediately to make prizes of French merchant vessels. Many privateers are expected from the ports of England.

SEVILLE, April 21.

Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albuera, Arlabau and San Marcial will be repeated all over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid dated the 17th, which says—Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure Royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valour and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiery are burning with a desire of glory and revenge.

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation.—Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come the more they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the supreme tribunal of justice, the special tribunal of war, and the marine, and the inspection of all arms, and many other corporations and private persons has been determined on. Count Abisval has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are to take: 1st, the march towards Seville, to keep open a communication with Government: 2d, that they form part of the army without additional pay: 3d, to admit into the guerillas every militiaman who subscribes: 4th, those who choose to stay in Madrid shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will therefore take their colours, music, and 600,000 reys in metal for their necessaries. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to-day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the count is to review us all at one o'clock, the garrison of the city with the troops of some neighboring towns. All the troops now assembled in the camp of the Guardians are full 12,000 men clad and armed. Wines and rations are to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 6 millions of reys, which the intendant of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions that great numbers of people are coming in from the north, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here that Gen. Ballasteros is at Tarazone. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

We have learned for certain that a decree of his Majesty has been sent to-day to the council of state, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that Government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war, against the custom of all civilized nations.

As soon as the Government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

We are assured that his Majesty has received the resignation of D. Sebastian Fernandez Vallesa, of his offices of Secretary of State, and despatch of Grace and Justice.

According to intelligence received by the Government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the First fell from his throne under our blows,—let us but be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

MADRID, APRIL 19.

The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French; the political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and general Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus: the French army is proceeded by a Van Guard of French-Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada—the national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilboa, whence they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the French-Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of eight thousand dollars on the inhabitants, and the commander made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms. They shot several militians and patriots, and plundered several houses. The French troops repeated the same atrocities: the commander of these last endeavoured to stop these excesses; but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, who, intoxicated with the cries which they repeated, heard very often that of let the soldiery of the faith die. (*Mueran los dela fe*) All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos flying from the enemy. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have recruited all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemy. General Ballasteros, with the troops and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. General Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war against the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benavente for the sea of his operations, where he has ordered one from each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet.—General Abisval has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th day of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity; he has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are occupied at every hour of the day; and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia to be brought there.—Finally, he prepares himself to give good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

General De Rego writes under date of the 5th from Villa-real that the ex-count of Amarante, had his head quarters at Terradosa, and Silverira in Mirandella; that among the insurgents a report was circulated that the ex-count was thinking of withdrawing himself towards Braganza—competent measures had been adopted, conjointly with authorities on the frontiers of Spain, to stop the seditious.

On the different points of the province de Traslos Montes, some light troops (guerillas) have appeared, and the seduced peasantry have insulted the constitutionalists on the 29th ult. A number of about 130 enthusiasts, commanded by an officer of the suppressed ordinances, surrounded the house of the minister of the war department: but fortunately on the day previous he had sent his family into Spain.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Philadelphia, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 27th of April, brings London dates to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th

In the House of Lords on the 24th of April, Lord Ellenborough moved an address condemning the conduct of the ministry in the case of Spain. A long and animated debate took place on this motion, which continued till 2 o'clock in the morning, when the question on the address was decided in favor of the ministry—142 to 48.—Lord Liverpool said "he considered the success of France in Spain as *most unlikely*, and he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France, if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chance of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war."

On the 25th Consols at London suddenly fell from 77 7-8 to 77 1-4; Spanish Bonds from 34 1-4 to 33 1-4. It was reported that the French Funds had fallen two per cent. and that transports were taken up for the conveyance of Russian troops to Spain. News was received the same day of a fall in the funds in Holland.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Frankfort Papers, to the 18th instant, have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"SEMLIN, APRIL 4.

"According to positive accounts from Salonichi, of the 13th of March, the Greeks have made themselves masters of the important island of Thaso, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa, from which timber is procured for the arsenal of Constantinople. Another expedition has landed at the foot of Mount Athos, and spread terror in the whole country between Seres and Salonichi.

"The occupation of this island, which is entirely inhabited by Christians, is important, because, from this point the Greeks may easily effect landings on all these coasts, and alarm Macedonia."

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

Postcript.—The French army continues to be impeded in its progress, by the resistance it has had to encounter at San Sebastian and Pampeluna. These places still occupy the time of the invading force. We say the time, for it does not appear that any very active operations are in progress against these places. The leaders and agitators of this adventure appear not to have calculated upon any resistance, for they are stated to be without the means of vigorous siege. The head quarters of the prince general have progressed to Vittoria. The advanced guard is as far as Miranda, according to the last accounts. That part of the army which remained on the French side of the Pyrenees under Moncey, is said to be in motion to enter Catalonia, where Mina, of whose motions we have heard little lately, appears to be waiting to watch and check the progress of this division of the adventurers.

BAYONNE, APRIL 15.

(From private letters.)

The French troops, on entering the Spanish territory, took with them nine days' provisions.—Each soldier carried his own share, and the troops complained loudly of this burden. Since this supply has been exhausted, they are but badly off. The corps before St. Sebastian are obliged to live on pulse and roots.

The Asia is cruising before St. Sebastian. A French brigantine, loaded with provisions, has been carried into St. Sebastian. The provisions were purchased, after which the vessel sailed with prisoners. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold out as it has done; 800,000 francs were offered to the governor to induce him to surrender.

Conchy's division has approached Pampeluna, but has not blockaded it, and there is yet free ingress. The garrison consists of only 4,000 men. The local militia of that town, Vittoria, Tolosa, and the the other places threatened by the French, have marched to join Ballasteros, who has assembled a force of 15,000 men. His head quarters are at Tarazona, on the skirts of the celebrated position of Moncayo.

Conchy and Monitor intended to attack him with three divisions. If their attack should be unsuccessful, the result, in the present state of affairs, will probably prove very disastrous to the French.

The French have not yet got sufficient besieging artillery for their operations. They are still bringing cannon from Vincennes.

Only fifty inhabitants have remained in Irun. Bilboa has recently furnished a volunteer corps of betwen 500 and 600 young men belonging to the principal families.

The bridge of Miranda has been destroyed.

The French begin already to feel, not only at St. Sebastian, but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions. Flying columns of guerillas are about between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. The Pastor commands one party of 1500, and displays all his former activity. These parties hover round the French, harass them, and leave them nothing to eat except what they have in their immediate possession. Most urgent orders have been sent to Bayonne to forward supplies at any cost or risk.

Gen. Morillo commands the army of reserve in Galacia. He takes a position between Leon and Astorga, with from 15,000 to 25,000 men.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

BUENOS AYRES.

From a file of papers of that place to the 22d March inclusive, received at this office, by the brig Geo. P. Stevenson, the following translations have been made:

Buenos Ayres, March 22.

"Between the hours of 7 and 9 of the night of the 16th inst. (March) the government received information that Papiales, four leagues distant from the city, an assemblage of armed people was formed. Upon this information the government took the measures which it was thought most prudent. The conspirators, whose number was more than 200, and who had at their head the colonel Bawzs Viera, and Don Miguel Azcuy, entered at 2 o'clock in the morning by different sides, through the town house, proclaiming in loud voices *Viva la Religion y la Patria*. May Religion and our country be forever preserved." The first thing did was to force the guard of the prison to set at liberty various convicts, particularly a person named Pinto, very famous for his crimes, and to take possession of the court house, to call the people to arms. Among the measures that the government took, was that of uniting in the fortress all the force which composed the 1st battalion, consisting of about 100 men, five artillerymen and as many of the police. In this situation, the government, after having appointed as chief of all the forces general Viamonty, Las Heras, commanded that the first battalion, under the command of colonel Benito Martinez, should go out of the town, to fight with the insurgents; who, notwithstanding the weakness of its force, executed it with the utmost valour and bravery. On both sides there was a violent struggle, which lasted about 5 minutes. The result of which was that the rebels, being entirely defeated, abandoned the post, leaving several dead, wounded and prisoners, by a shameful and precipitate flight. The loss on our side consisted only in *Don Benito Martinez*, having been severely wounded. We learn from other sources, that the camp was in perfect tranquillity during the 20th."

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of letters received by the editor of the Norfolk Beacon.

HAVANA, May 17, 1823.

"As it may not be uninteresting to your readers, among whom are many of our friends, to know how our force on this coast is employed, I send you for their information, the following statement of our present distribution.

"The U. S. ship Peacock, capt. Case, sailed a few days since from Havana, for the Gulph of Mexico.

"The Weasel, lieut. comd't Kennon, and Fox, Lieut. Comd't Vallette, with two barges all under the orders of Lieut. Comd't. Watson, sailed from Key West (Thompson's Island,) on or about the 9th inst. to examine the North Coast of Cuba from Point Yeacos to Cape Maize; thence around the Island, down the south side and up and along the North Coast to Havana.

"The Terrier, Lieut. Comd't. Boyle, and Ferret, Lieut. Comd't. Newell, have proceeded from Havana down along the North side, round Cape Antonio, and to cruize off the Isle of Pines.

"The Grey Hound, Lieut. Comd't. Kearney, is fitting at Thompson's Island for a cruize, supposed about Campeachy.

"The Jackall, Lieut. Comd't. Stevens, is employed in convoying from Matanzas.

"The Sea Gull, Com. is now at the Island.

"The Wild Cat and Beagle are employed in giving convoy on each and every Sunday, from Havana; after leaving the fleet they cruise along the coast, from Matanzas to this place. We arrived this morning, after examining every creek and harbor between Matanzas and this port, without discovering any sign of Pirates or their vessels. The coast of Cuba is at present entirely clear. The barges and schrs. recently captured a felucca and burnt several piratical establishments about the Colorados, which I believe have given them a death blow. Vessels arrive and sail daily without experiencing the interruption.—The fear of piracy is now nearly subsided. Two large armed vessels sailed two weeks since from this port for Africa; they were manned by upwards of 200 men, most of whom had recently been engaged in piratical acts, but finding it rather hazardous, they have chosen for the present less dangerous employ. As they are desperate villains, and as they prefer any mode of life to an honest one, they will find on the coast a warm reception from the English and our own cruizers.

The Commodore has been most actively employed, and has kept his force constantly in motion; he has scoured a great part of the coast and bays with the boats, often running her into six feet water, and sometimes less; his exertions have been great, are unremitting, and if we do not capture pirates, you may rest assured there will be none on this coast. The service is arduous; being confined to small vessels and open boats, in a scorching sun, and at night in heavy dews, will try the best constitutions. The rainy season is now commencing, which is generally the harbinger of disease—as yet we have not experienced any evil consequences. I have been on shore here and at Matanzas frequently, and have experienced nothing like incivility; the authorities are polite and attentive, and offered their services on our arrival; the people in the streets

...politely make way, and the soldiers salute all officers in uniform. Many accounts from this place have been exaggerated, or the manners and feelings of the people have undergone a change rapid indeed.

The troops here are in constant motion; the shot are piled on all the batteries, and every preparation for defence appears to be making; nothing is to be heard but the sound of drum and trumpet, and "*Constitution or Absence*," is the favorite motto: how long will be so remains to be proved.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1823.

A Post Office has lately been established at *Marrow*, in Anson county, and Hugh M'Kenzie, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, on Monday, the 16th inst. for the purpose of making preparations for celebrating the birth-day of our country, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:

Duncan MacRae, Hugh Campbell, James Seawell, James Townes, Dr. James Moffit, Henry W. Ayre, D. Carlton and J. Armstrong.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Raleigh to his friend in this place. It is interesting in several accounts; and as it comes from a highly respectable source, it's suggestions are entitled to serious consideration:

EXTRACT.

"I have made inquiry of our merchants, and find that all of them are quite satisfied with the purchase of their spring goods at Fayetteville. They say they did get every article they wanted; but which they did purchase, were obtained on better terms than the articles could have been had at Petersburg. I am glad to find that the merchants of Guilford, Orange, Caswell and Rockingham, who were in the habit of buying in Petersburg, are preparing to make their purchases at Fayetteville. This will be a very important advantage to your place, in as much, as it will induce many dealers with it the produce of the counties. There is a sentiment in this part of the state, which I am glad to see spread, and that is, that Fayetteville must be fostered; and to effect this, the Cape Fear Navigation should be improved. Being in the heart of the state, such improvements within the means of the state to effect, the Board of Internal Improvement has authorized its President to contract for the navigation company, the terms upon which they will sell out or surrender their charter to the state. Although the stockholders may not agree to surrender, yet I think they ought to come to, and to merge a portion of their stock, to induce the state and individuals to increase the capital. One of the other of these measures the stockholders must consent to, or they cannot expect the state to make additional subscriptions. If they refuse to do either, it will be attributed to an unworthy motive,—that the people of Fayetteville are unwilling to see the river improved above their town,—a motive which I shall readily acquit them of, but I fear others will not be so liberal. The prevailing opinion of all intelligent men in different parts of the state is, that the funds of the state are not competent to open and improve all its rivers at the same time; and that but one river can be attempted at a time.—The question is, what river shall be first on? Almost all say the Cape Fear; because it is the heart of the state—has two flourishing commercial towns on its banks, [illegible] more capital than any other [illegible] states;—and if the river is not [illegible] the state, it will be the fault [illegible] navigation company in refusing to [illegible] justice."

An ancient philosopher,—Pythagoras perhaps,—said there was no *royal road* to Geometry; and past and present events seem to indicate, pretty plainly, that there is no *royal* road to Heaven. In fact, the road which *kings* travel, appears to lie in quite another direction.

Cowper, in his "Table Talk," relates, in his simple and pleasing style, the following amusing story:

"Cervantes, as he tells his sober tale,
Once, when in Hell, to see the royal jail;
Observed their method in all other things;
Except, good sir, do you confine your kings?
Not we, said the guide—the group is full in view.
Indeed? replied the Don—there are but few.
His sable interpreter the charge disdained—
Sir, there are *all* that ever reigned!"

Some may be carrying the matter too far; but the melancholy experience of ages witnesseth, that very few who have borne the title and exercised the power of kings or emperors have any claim to the epithet *great*. In casting the eye over the history of the world, we find strewed here and there, at an almost immeasurable distance, the names of the Trajans, and an Alfred, like scattered lights amid surrounding darkness; while the intermediate spaces are filled up with the Cambyses', the Neros, and the Caligulas of royalty, whose like the pestilence that walketh in darkness," have spread desolation and death over the earth. The Almighty gave a king to the Israelites as a *curse*; and from the earliest period of history down to the present time, from Nimrod to the hypocritical autocrat of Russia and the imbecile Bourbon,—with but few exceptions,—the record of royalty is only a tissue of crimes and enormities, of vice and folly, and of misery inflicted.

The present state of Europe,—the grand contest which is going on there between the agents of darkness, alias the "Holy League," on the one hand, and the advocates of the rights of man on the other, have led us into a train of remarks like the preceding; and although they may appear to some to be severe, the offspring of prejudice or illiberality,—yet the history of every age and nation, the fearfully interesting spectacle which the European world now presents to our view,—the monstrous principles that are there avowed by the allied tyrants, and endeavored to be enforced by the bayonet,—stamp upon them the signet of truth. The members of the "Holy Alliance," as it is impiously termed, are waging a war against principles,—against all that is dear and valuable to man, his *liberty*, and undisturbed pursuit of happiness; and in the result of this momentous conflict, not Europe alone, but America, is most deeply interested. For if liberty be put down there,—if the march of social improvement be there arrested,—what guarantee have we, that the arms of the Russian autocrat and his royal satellites will not be turned against us? Already has Alexander, by his imperial ukase, interdicted to us nearly one half of the Pacific ocean; and why may he not next attempt to blot us out of the map of Nations? For according to the doctrines of this northern despot and his right worthy allies, we are only rebels against our lawful sovereign; and as our example is pernicious, and threatens the security not of constitutional and limited monarchy, but of arbitrary despotism, it is the duty of these christian kings to visit us with fire and sword, and after inflicting exemplary chastisement, restore us to the fraternity of legitimacy. We are not at all apprehensive that an attempt like this would succeed; but should Spain and Portugal be subdued, we are by no means certain it will never be made.

While our distance from the theatre of despotism places us almost out of the reach of its vengeance, yet we are not invulnerable; and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for the day of trial, should it ever come. We do believe that Europe will yet be redeemed,—that the march of correct principle, the progress of intellectual and moral light, will yet overcome all obstacles,—that the gloom which now hangs over that fair portion of our earth will be dispelled, and the principles of civil and religious liberty be fixed on an immovable basis: but the page of futurity is dark and mysterious.—Experience, it is true, casts an uncertain light upon it, yet the most it enables us to do, is to conjecture,—and all our fond expectations may be blasted, the cause of liberty may be crushed, and the Boeotian fogs of tyranny overspread the whole face of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, to be prepared; for we may yet have to contend, single-handed, for this last asylum of liberty, with that most impious of all confederacies, the "Holy Alliance."

Latest from England.—By the packet ship John Wells, arrived at New-York, in 30 days from Liverpool, London papers have been received to May 8th, and Liverpool papers to May 10th. London, on the morning of May 8th, (says the Courier,) was inundated with reports; one of which was that the French had taken Pampeluna, and that was immediately followed by another, that the Duke d'Angouleme had been assassinated. The funds instantly fell. Rumors were afloat in Paris, that Louis was about changing his ministry, and organizing an administration half liberal and half ultra; and also, that negociations for peace were about to take place between France and Spain. The French troops had not made any progress towards Madrid: the Duke d'Angouleme had met with unexpected difficulties, in consequence of which 30,000 additional troops were ordered to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France. The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. McDonald's motion for a vote of censure on Ministers, terminated in an overwhelming triumph of the ministers—ministerial majority, 352.

The slow movements of the French army in Spain, render the ultimate success of the Spaniards more certain: the most they had to dread was from vigorous operations and rapid movements in the onset. Neither the finances of France, nor the feelings of the people, will admit of a protracted war; while the salvation of Spain, perhaps, depends on it.

The commencement of the University of North-Carolina took place at Chapel Hill, on the 5th inst. The usual exercises, on such occasions, were gone through, and the degrees conferred. The Salutatory Oration, in Latin, was delivered by Richmond M. Pearson, the Valedictory Address, by William Chapman. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 27 young gentlemen; of Master of Arts, on R. Allison, J. H. Otey, J. Ruffin and T. B. Slade, alumni of the University; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North-Carolina.

A copy of a new periodical work has been forwarded to us, called the *New Jerusalem Missionary, and Intellectual Repository*. It is to be published monthly under the immediate inspection and patronage of the "New-York Society for the dissemination of the heavenly doctrines of the New Jerusalem, as contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg," and to be edited by SAMUEL WOODWORTH.—Price $3 per annum, paid in advance. The contents of the first number are as follows:

Prospectus of the work—Doctrines of the New Jerusalem—Object of Worship—Creation and Providence—Sanctity of the Scriptures—Redemption and Salvation—Regeneration—The Spiritual World—Death and Resurrection—Last Judgment—Letter from Rev. H. Weeks, on merit—Letter to the Editor—Explanation of Genesis i. 26—the Golden Wedding Ring—Thoughts on the incarnation—Literal sense of the Word—Desultory Thoughts—Religious Opinions—Chariots of Iron—Erroneous Translations—Spiritual Almsgiving—on loving our Enemies—Divine Order—Spiritual Migration—on the Resurrection—Progress of the New Church—Religious Intelligence—Poetry.

The object of this work is to illustrate and defend the doctrines of the *New Jerusalem Church*; and as they are not only singular, but probably not generally known, this publication affords a favorable opportunity, to all who have any inclination that way, of becoming acquainted with them.

It seems that the result of the great race on the Long Island course, has not at all settled the question, as to the relative merits of the two horses; the dispute is now carried on in the papers; and as it is the privilege, as the New York editor facetiously remarks, of "those who win to laugh," and "those who lose to brag," we think it would be well to let the dispute terminate in that harmless way. The Virginians say that they have lost the battle, but are not vanquished; and that if they could have had an open course to run upon, and not upon the crowd, as was the case, they would have beat the race, as theirs is the best horse. The New-Yorkers flatly deny this, and reply, that they have met with few southern sportsmen, of liberality and candor, who were not willing to acknowledge, that if Eclipse had been rode by Purdy, he would have won the first heat, and left no ground for a cavil as to his superiority. With respect to the third heat, they appeal to every candid spectator to say, whether it deserves to be called a contest between the two horses. Eclipse, they say, won it with as much ease as he last year beat Sir Charles on the Washington course; and had he been pushed for it, they truly believe could have distanced his opponent. Thus the matter stands: the winners, by the way, seeming more inclined to *brag* than to *laugh*.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10

Interesting Case.—The following decision is a very important one, from the consequences which it involves in all similar cases.—No bond given to any Bank is considered as binding on its obligers, until it has been accepted by the corporation, and its acceptance made a matter of record:

The case of the BANK *of the United States* against their former Cashier, Julius B. Dandridge, and his securities, came on for trial last week, before the Federal Court for this district; the Chief Justice of the United States, presiding,—and was finally closed yesterday.

This was an action brought upon a bond in the penalty of $50,000 *charged* to have been given by Dandridge to the Bank, for the faithful discharge of his duty as Cashier of their Office of Discount and Deposite at the city of Richmond. The bond has subscribed to it the names of Julius B. Dandridge, Carter B. Page, Wilson Allen, James Brown, jun. Thomas Taylor, Harry Heth and Andrew Stevenson;—and there are *wafer* or *wax* seals to each name, except Mr. Allen's, to which a scroll is affixed. There were many special pleas and demurrers.—Mr. Stevenson pleaded *separately* and among other pleas, that of *non est factum*; and set forth the circumstances under which the bond was *signed* by him. He alleged, that although his name appeared last on the face of the bond, it was in fact first *subscribed* by him; That it was not sealed, or witnessed as to him, or *delivered* by him as his deed, but was returned, after being signed, to the principal obligor, to get other persons to join as his securities, and then to be returned, and if approved, to be completed: That this was never done, and that the seal which now appeared to his name, was not put by himself.—There was also a special plea, setting forth that the said bond was not delivered as the act and deed of any of the obligors, before the several malfeasances and nonfeasances assigned, as the breach of the condition, in the declaration; and that the said bond and the securities named in it were never received and approved by the Board of Directors, according to the act of Congress, and the rules, by-laws and regulations of the Bank.

Upon these pleas, as well as others, issues were joined. After the jury were sworn, the plaintiff's counsel offered the bond, and proved the hand-writing of Andrew Stevenson, (there being no *subscribing* witness as to him, but as, to all the other obligors) and relied on this, as presumptive evidence of a *sealing* and *delivery* by him, and of its being his deed.

The counsel for Mr. Stevenson thereupon moved the court, to exclude the bond from going to the jury upon these grounds: 1st. That possession of a bond, and proof of hand-writing alone were not sufficient, in any case, to presume a *sealing* and delivery, which were essential to every deed; and 2adly, That if this be law as between *individuals*; yet in this case, the bare possession of the bond and bringing suit on it, would not be *sufficient*; but that they must shew acceptance and approval, by the records of the corporation, before the bond could be submitted to the jury.

These questions were ably argued on Wednesday and Thursday last by the counsel on both sides, (Messrs. Stanard and Call being counsel for the bank, and Messrs. B. W. Leigh, John Wickham, and Chapman Johnson, for the defendants; the order, in which these gentlemen's names are here placed, being the order in which those on each side respectively addressed the court.) After the argument concluded the court took time to deliberate.

On Friday morning, the Chief Justice delivered a very long and elaborate opinion.—Upon the 1st point he decided, that according to the established rules of evidence, possession of a bond and proof of the handwriting of the obligor (where there was no subscribing witness to its execution) might be left to the jury, to presume a *sealing* and delivery by the obligor:—but, that this did not apply to corporations: That, without ascribing to these artificial bodies, all the qualities and disabilities annexed by the common law to ancient institutions of this sort, yet it was to be conceded, that they were in their corporate capacities, the mere creatures of the act which gave them existence; deriving their powers from that act, and capable of executing them in the manner only, which the act authorized: That the forms and solemnities required by law, must be pursued, and to dispense with the formalities which this required for valuable purposes, and to enable these *artificial* bodies to act in a manner essentially different from that prescribed for them by the Legislature, was *inadmissible*:—The bond was, therefore, in this case not to go to the jury, and *accordingly was excluded*. An exception was taken to this opinion of the court; and the jury found a general verdict for the defendants.

The counsel for Mr. Allen made and argued also this question before the court, viz. whether in the courts of the United States, a *scroll* was a seal—which the Judge decided was valid under the statute of Virginia.

It is of course not known, whether the Bank will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States; or, acquiesce in the opinion of the Chief Justice. Their counsel have put it in their power to adopt either course, (which they may prefer,) by filing the bills of exceptions.

Enquirer.

DREADFUL PROPHECY.

Let us talk of the Ghost without head,
That kissed mother Mump in the cellar;
That frightened the barber's boy dead,
And let us all be unhappy together.

Our neighbors at New York have hardly done exulting over the light heels and strength of Eclipse, before they are plunged into the deepest distress at a *miracle* which has been wrought in their neighborhood. They are threatened with a most desolating pestilence, and no little alarm prevails. An extract from the Commercial Advertiser of last evening will give our readers some idea of the condition and prospects of the good, but credulous people of New York.

"The story is, that a new born babe, at Brooklyn, when it first found itself in this wonder-loving world of ours, raised its little hands and eyes, and solemnly proclaimed *that the whole of New York was to be desolated with the yellow fever, the present season beyond any former affliction of this kind that has ever befallen it, and that those who should escape the ravages of the pestilence*, WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENTLY NUMEROUS TO BURY THE DEAD! The prophetic words were uttered in deep and solemn tones, and as we learn, in verse, rivaling probably, the loftiest efforts of the muse of David, Solomon, or Milton.—Having uttered this portentous warning, and accomplished the great object of its mission, the messenger immediately closed its eyes, and its spirit departed to the regions whence it came."

We further learn that the house where this baby prophet was born was "for several days as completely thronged as was ever the tomb of Thomas a Becket." The editor of the Commercial thinks that if the city be kept clean, and the quarantine regulations rigidly enforced, "there is no danger of any unusual sickness in New York."—*Balt. Chron.*

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, June. 14

ARRIVED,

Brig Agenora, Thorber, from New York, to Lewis Gomez.

Brig Dover, Peck, from Providence, to William H. Lippitt.

Schr. Azora, Smith, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co. The Azora has been absent only 18 days, and performed her passage from New York to the New Inlet in 60 hours.

Schr. Boxer, Mayo, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen, Evans, from New York, to Robert W. Brown.

Schr. Almira, Doane, from Boston, to Cogswell and Dickinson.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	5	5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax,	do.	5	32
Butter,	do	1.	25
Bagging	yard,	20	30
Coffee, Prime Green.	lb.	2	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	27
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	9	11¾
Corn,	bushel	65	70
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	13	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel	7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 3 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12 00	
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	34	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	0 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen.	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	80	90
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Obes, &c.	do	60	65
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	10	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured.	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey,	gallon.	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60 : 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6 *a* 7½

Will be Sold,

AT auction, on Thursday, the 10th July next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, a valuable Horse, Sulky and Harness, and a few kegs of Powder, the property of Wm. Warden dec'd. Terms of sale, six months credit, purchasers giving notes, with approved security.

JOHN McLERAN, *Admr.*

June 19. 3t.

MARRIED,

In this county, Mr. Malcom McNeill, to Miss Moley McMillan, daughter of J. B. McMillan, Esq.

In Brunswick county, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by Daniel Flemming, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM R. HALL, to Mrs ANNA C. HALL; all of said county.

DIED,

In Robeson a short time since, Mr. Duncan Johnson, a native of Scotland, and for many years past a useful citizen of that county.

New Advertisements.

Southern Preacher.

AS the materials for this work are now nearly collected, and will soon be arranged, I wish, before committing it to the press, to ascertain the number of copies subscribed for. For obvious reasons, I have resolved, that the number of copies to be printed, shall not greatly exceed the number previously engaged. Postmasters and other persons holding subscription-papers for the work, will therefore oblige me, by communicating to me, through the medium of the mail, as speedily as they conveniently can, the number of subscribers they have obtained.

COLIN M'IVER, *Editor.*

N. B. Editors of newspapers, friendly to the propagation of evangelical truth, will promote the cause of literature and religion, by giving this request an insertion in their respective papers.

5-3t. C. M'I.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *North-Carolina District,* } *District of Cape-Fear, to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 7th day of March, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, the Rev. Colin M'Iver, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, viz: "The Southern Preacher, a collection of Sermons from the manuscripts of several eminent ministers of the gospel, residing in the Southern States, carefully selected from the original manuscripts, with the consent and approbation of their respective authors, by the Rev. Colin M'Iver." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." In witness whereof, CARLETON WALKER, clerk of the said District, hath hereunto annexed his hand, and affixed his seal, the date above mentioned.

CARLETON WALKER.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE semi-annual examination of the students in this institution, will commence on Wednesday, the 25th instant. Parents and guardians of youth, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec.*

June 19, 1823. 3t.

Interesting Publications.

JUST received and for sale at the Post office,

Major Long's Expedition, (with engravings.)
Brookes' Gazetteer—1823.
Combee's Phrenology.
Carey's new Atlas or series of Maps,
White on Cattle Medicine.
Sporting Anecdotes.
Jamieson's Logic.
Peverel of the Peak.
Percy Anecdotes.
Seventy-six.
Moore's Loves of the Angels.
Rejected Addresses.
Irving's Catechisms of antiquities, chemistry, biography, &c. &c.

June 19, 1823. 3-5t.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE*. He is of rather small stature, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Gates, where he was raised and where Mr. Luther got him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to whoever will apprehend and deliver George to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he ran away, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.

Deep River, June 16, 1823. 3tf.

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh, and the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

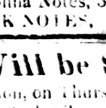
Notice.

THE subscriber has lately opened a *Blacksmith's Shop* in Lower Fayetteville, under the care and superintendance of Wm. Cameron, who is fully authorized to make and settle all contracts relating to the same. He intends keeping the best of workmen, and will warrant that any work left in their charge shall be done with as much neatness and despatch, as practicable, at country prices; and he hopes thereby to receive a generous share of public patronage.

JAMES CAMERON.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1823. 3-3w.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, a plan of which can be seen by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M BOBBIN.

June 12.

BLANKS OF THE CONSTITUTION, FOR SALE

Poetry.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

PITY.

How lovely in the arch of heaven
Appears you sinking orb of light;
As darting through the clouds of even,
It gilds the rising shades of night!
Yet brighter, fairer, shines the tear
That trickles o'er misfortune's bier!

Sweet is the murmur of the gale
That whispers thro' the summer's grove;
Soft is the tone of friendship's tale,
And softer still the voice of love;
Yet softer than the tears that flow,
To mourn—to sooth another's wo!

Richer than richest diadem
That glitters on the monarch's brow;
Purer than ocean's purest gem,
Or all that wealth or art can show—
The drop that swells in Pity's eye,
The pearl of sensibility!

Is there a spark in earthly mould,
Fraught with one ray of heavenly fire?
Does man one triat of virtue hold,
That even angels must admire?
That spark is Pity's radiant glow:
That trait, the tear for others' wo!

Let false philosophy decry
The noblest feeling of the mind;
Let wretched sophists madly try
To prove a pleasure more refined,—
They only strive in vain to steal
The tenderness they cannot feel!

To sink in nature's last decay,
Without a friend to mourn the fall—
To mark its embers die away,
Deplored by none—unwept by all—
This—this is sorrow's deadliest curse,
Nor hate, nor hell can form a worse!

Take wealth—I know its paltry worth;
Take honor—it will pass away;
Take pow'r—I scorn the bounded earth;
Take pomp—its trappings soon decay:
But spare me, grant me Pity's tear,
To sooth my wo—and mourn my bier!

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE LADIES' GAZETTE.

DUTIES OF WOMEN.

Besides delicacy of frame and constitution, there are other causes that act to prevent woman from attempting the assumption of many of the active duties. She has however her peculiar duties,—duties of essential importance to the well being of states and societies, though less obtrusive and less imposing. Whether or not the natural powers of the female mind are inferior to those of man, is a question that cannot be fairly decided until woman receives the same advantages of education and mental culture. The present system of female tuition is assuredly much more rational than any former one; and therefore perhaps it is that a general spirit of mental improvement and refinement seems to pervade society. Whether or not a higher intellectual culture would be more productive of happiness to woman is another question, to be decided by experience. But if every degree of mental expansion confers enlarged powers of enjoyment, the answer is at once given in the affirmative.

Without expatiating on what may be, let us confine our attention to what is—to woman in her present state. We have already seen that virtue is the only road to felicity; and we cannot name any form of virtue which woman cannot practise. Even those most attractive qualities—courage, firmness, disinterestedness—are perfectly within her grasp; for all courage is not comprised in the valorous deeds of the soldier, nor all firmness in the steady resolution of the statesman, nor all disinterestedness in the heroic sacrifices of the patriot. The events of common life are perpetually offering occasions for the exertion of these and every other virtue; and not unfrequently circumstances occur in the domestic circle which require their highest efforts. How often is woman called upon to sustain various and severe forms of bodily pain—to endure trying, and unexpected reverses of fortune—to struggle with difficulties—to overcome obstacles—to practise every kind of self denial—to cheer and support the circle to which she belongs! Woman cannot therefore complain that she has not the power and the opportunity of exerting every amiable effection, and its attendant pleasures must therefore be equally within her attainment. The sphere of her usefulness is indeed more contracted; but, under it she is certain that the heights of ambition lit to assured felicity, let them not be envied or desired.

Limited as may be the circle of womanly duties, its importance to the well being of society compensates for its being so limited. The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities, and the welfare of states. Of every domestic circle, woman is the centre: home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening reason, are confided to woman's superintendence. She therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue, and all the wisdom that enrich the world. How important the ideas impressed, the habits inculcated by the mother, in the formation of character and right development of reason, those best know who have most deeply considered the interesting subject.

To woman belongs the superintendence of domestics; by her judicious regulations they are taught obedience and submission; by her advice they are informed; by her kindness they are rendered happy.

The poor come especially under the protection of woman. Her exemption from professional and other public duties, enables her more fully to devote herself to private ones. She has leisure to listen to complaints, to investigate their truth, and, when possible, to remedy every want, and every ailment; while her gentler feelings render her more alive to the sorrows of the mourner, and more fitted to assuage them. How numerous are the benevolent institutions that owe their origin to the compassion, the good sense, the unwearied activity of woman! Her labours of kindness in ameliorating the condition of the lower ranks, not only serve to remove distress, but often to enlighten ignorance, and check the growth of discontent and sedition. Thus the welfare and peace of a great nation may be essentially promoted by the unobtrusive, and quiet exertions of the judicious female. Never, indeed, can she more beneficially use her influence than in softening that irritation of feeling so frequently indulged by the poor. Were every woman, whatever her rank, systematically to give her leisure to the service of the poor in her immediate vicinage, and by personal visits, by conversation, by the distribution of books, and by every other mode her peculiar circumstances would admit; were she to inculcate knowledge, patience, and peace; how greatly would the sum of human misery, of human ignorance, of human vice, be diminished! The many who do so must acknowledge that there is as much comfort and satisfaction caused to themselves as to the subject of their labour, by such a course of active charity.

Though women have been often known to exhibit great personal courage, even in scenes of peril and warfare, yet the true sphere of their duties preserves them from any but incidental opportunities for such display. The sick chamber, however, the suffering apartments of the hospital, and the wreched retreats of infectious disease, are hourly witnessing the disinterested, and often heroic, vigilance of female resolution. The sick, watched by the care, and soothed by the tenderness, often owe their very recovery to the good sense, and pity of the attending nurse; whilst the dying feel the pangs of dissolation lessened by her patient and ever-ready attention. As the invalid herself, woman generally manifests a firmness and patience in endurance which men are generous enough to acknowledge far surpasses their own. While so much duty is daily performed, while so much fortitude and courage are continually displayed by woman, she must not consider her sex as wanting occasions of usefulness and magnanimity.

Intrigues of state, like games of whist, require a partner, and in both, success is the joint effect of chance and of skill; but the former differ from the latter, in one particular—the knaves rule the kings. Count Stackelberg was sent on a particular embassy by Catharine of Russia, into Poland; on the same occasion, Thurgut was despatched by the Emperor of Germany. Both these ambassadors were strangers to each other. When the morning appointed for an audience arrived, Thurgut was ushered into a magnificent saloon, where, seeing a dignified looking man seated and attended by several Polish noblemen, who were standing most respectfully before him, the German ambassador (Thurgut) concluded it was the king, and addressed him as such, with the accustomed formalities. This dignified looking character turned out to be Stackelberg, who received the unexpected homage with pride and silence. Soon after the king entered the presence chamber, and Thurgut, perceiving his mistake, retired, much mortified and ashamed. In the evening, it so happened, that both these ambassadors were playing cards at the same table with his majesty. The German envoy threw down a card, saying, "The king of clubs!" "A mistake!" said the monarch, "It is the knave!" "Pardon me, Sire," exclaimed Thurgut, casting a significant glance at Stackelberg, "this is the second time to-day, I have mistaken a knave for a king!!!" Stackelberg, though very prompt at repartee, bit his lips, and was silent.

Idleness is the hot bed of temptation, the cradle of disease, and the canker worm of felicity. In a little time, to the man who has no employment, life will have no novelty, and when novelty is laid in the grave, the funeral of comfort will enter the church yard. From that moment it is the shade, and not the man who creeps along the path of mortality. On the contrary, what solid satisfaction does the man of diligence possess? What health on his countenance! What strength in his limbs! What vigour in his understanding! With what a zeal does he relish the refreshments of the day! With what pleasure does he seek the bed of repose at night! It is not the accidental hardness of a pillow that can make him unhappy and rob him of sleep. He earns his maintenance, and he enjoys it. He has faithfully laboured in the day, the slumbers of the night are a sweet retribution to him. To the diligent man every day is a little life, and every night as a little Heaven. The toil has been honest and the reward is sure.

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.

Religious.

PROVIDENCE.

Some men seem to admit a Providence on a scale which expands their ideas, but fancy it an affront to conceive of Him on one which they think contracts them. If they allow that he takes a sweeping view of nations, yet they imply that it would be too minute an exercise of his superintendence to inspect individuals. The truth is, men are too much disposed to frame their conceptions of God by the limited powers and capacities of human greatness. They observe, that a king who controls the affairs of a vast empire, cannot possibly inspect the concerns of every private family, much less of every single subject. This limited capacity they unconsciously yet irreverently, transfer to the King of kings. But as no concern is so vast as to encumber Omnipotence, so none is too diminutive to escape the eye of Omniscience. There is no argument for a general, but is also an argument for a particular Providence, unless we can prove that the whole is not made up of parts; that generals are not composed of particulars; that nations are not compounded of families; that societies are not formed of individuals; that chains are not composed of links; that sums are not made up of units; that the interests of a community do not grow out of the well-being of its members. The interests of a particular member, indeed, may sometimes appear to suffer from that which promotes the general good, yet he, by whose law the individual may seem to be injured, has means of remuneration or of comfort which may prevent the sufferer from being ultimately a loser. If, as we are assured, upon God's own authority, that our tears are treasured up by him, will not their appropriate consolations be also provided? Though *He whose footsteps are not known*, may act in some instances in a manner incomprehensible to us, yet if we allow that he acts wisely and holily in cases which we do comprehend, we should give him credit in the obscure and impenetrable cases for he can no more act contrary to his attributes in the one instance than in the other.

Every intelligent being, therefore, should look up to divine Providence, not only as engaged in the government and disposal of states, but as exercised for his individual protection, peace and comfort;—should look habitually to Him who confers favour without claim, and happiness without merit; to Him whose veracity fulfils all the promises which his goodness has made—to Him whose pity commiserates the afflicted, whose bounty supplies the indigent whose long suffering bears with the rebellious, whose love absolves the guilty, whose mercy in Christ Jesus accepts the penitent. Such is the fulness of that attribute which we sum up in a single word, *the goodness of God.* It is this goodness which influences his other attributes in our favour, attributes which would else necessarily act against creatures at once sinful and impotent. It makes that wisdom which sees our weakness, strengthen us, and that power which might overwhelm us, act for our preservation. Without this goodness, all his other perfections would be to us as the beauties of his natural creation would be, if the sun were blotted from the firmament—they might indeed exist, but without this illuminating and cherishing principle, as we should neither have seen nor felt them, so to us they could not be said *to be.*

Afflictions sent by providence, melt the constancy of the noble minded, but confirm the obduracy of the vile. The same furnace that hardens clay, liquifies gold; and in the strong manifestations of divine power Pharaoh found his punishment, but David his pardon

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Voilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $5
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including all the above branches, except Music, $55 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:1y.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a negro man, twenty or twenty-one years old, five feet six or seven inches high, can spell and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore by Geo. Allen, for Benjamin Colquett, eighteen months past. It is presumed that he may alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said negro, and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, and give information by mail, directed to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Georgia, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.

June 12. 2,6t.

For Sale,

A LIKELY coloured WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

May 29, 1823. 52:3w.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New-York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted.
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do. do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Ikiffs, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant sorts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 29, 1823. 52:tf.

HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 30 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are dabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cognac Brandy.—Jamaica Rum—Hollands Gin—Wines, &c. &c.

Enquire at his old stand on Green-street.

ANSON BAILEY.

Also on hand,

20 Barrels best Double ALE.

Enquire as above.

A. B.

June 12. 2:3w.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 1823. 1:tf.

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, balck and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Brier creek, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17.

N. B Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815. by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J. P.

Masonry.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter and *The Grand Council of Royal Select Masters*, For the State of North-Carolina,

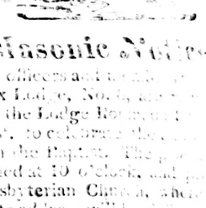
WILL hold their Sessions at Masonic Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the general attendance of the members and the Representatives of Chapters and Councils within the jurisdiction, will be expected. Chapters and Councils working under dispensations, are specially invited to send up their returns properly authenticated, and to favour themselves with us.

By order,

JOHN CRUDUP, G. H. P.

ALEX. LITTLE, G. S.

A. D. 5823
A. L. 5823



Masonic Notice.

THE officers and members of Phenix Lodge, No. 6, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on the 24th inst. to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, and go to the Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate address will be delivered by the Rev. Brother, John Nicholas Gaston.

Transient Brethren are invited to join the procession.

By order,

CHARLES HUNT, Sec.

June 12, A. D. 1823.—A. L. 5823.

Lots and Lands,

For sale in the town of Sneedsborough.

ON the 23d day of June next, on the premises in the town of Sneedsborough, the subscriber will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, near two hundred lots, and some small tracts of land, the property of the Sneedsborough Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

John King,
Hiram Jennings, } Agents.
Hugh Mackenzie.

Sneedsboro N. C. May 29, 1823.

Committed

TO the jail of Cumberland county, a mulatto man, who calls himself *ELIS BOAN*, supposed to be a slave, five feet eleven and a half inches high; has a scar on his left hand, between his fore and middle finger, and says he is from Nash county, in this state.—Also, a mulatto man who calls himself *JOSHUA BOAN*, about five feet eight inches high, stout made, has two scars on his arm, one above and the other below the elbow, and a scar between the eyes, says he served his time with Wilkins, Esq. and waited on Governor of the state. Said Negro has given himself a free man, but is supposed a slave.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY.

June 12.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1823, of the pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Cumberland, administration on the estate of *John Baxter*, deceased, late of said county, was granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

DANIEL BAKER, Jr.

June 12, 1823.

Further Notice.

ON Monday, the 30th June next, at the dwelling house of the deceased, will be sold, on a credit of six months, all the household and kitchen furniture of the deceased, also, all the goods, wares and merchandize, in the store of said deceased, also, a waggon, horses, gears, harness, &c. with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms—Notes with approved securities will be required for all sums over four dollars, all sums under four dollars, cash down.

DANIEL BAKER.

June 12.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. an indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of JOHN LOWERY, about 20 years of age, about five feet 10 inches high, had on when he went away a blue coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. Whoever will secure said boy in the subscriber's jail, and give information, shall receive the above reward of one cent and no charges.

May 29, 1823. 52:3w.